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Wolverine Guard

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Photograph by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

PLANNING THE GREAT GRAYLING POW RAID

See story page 10

After building a scale model of the Enemy Prisoner of War compound at Camp Grayling, SP4's Robert Gilroy and Ingram Vincent of Company F (LRRP) 425th Infantry, brief SP4 Dennis Saumier, Sgt. Dale Deneen and Pvt. 1 Mary McCrea of the 746th Ordnance Company on the last OPFOR raid during REDEX '86.

Leadership versus Management

(Editor's note: Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, Michigan Adjutant General, has requested each general officer and major Michigan National Guard commander to contribute a guest column to the Wolverine Guard. *This will give all soldiers an opportunity to learn the views of their leaders.)*

Brig. Gen. Stanley J. Wilk

General Wilk was enlisted in the Michigan Army National Guard on 24 June 1948 assigned to the 425th Infantry as a Private E-1, rising through the ranks to the First Sergeant's position. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on 3 July 1956 serving as a Platoon Leader, Executive Officer, Commander, and Staff Officer with the 425th Infantry, the 225th Infantry and the 1st Battle Group, 1st Brigade, 46th Infantry Division. He served as the Training Officer and as an instructor for the Michigan Military Academy during 1972. He became the Executive Officer of the 207th Combat Support Hospital in 1973 until his appointment as the Commander of the 72nd Support Brigade in September 1979. On 1 September 1983 he was assigned as the Deputy STARC Commander, HQ State Area Command (-) MI ARNG and promoted to Brigadier General of the Line. General Wilk holds a BA degree and is a Manufacturing Engineer for the General Motors Corporation in Warren, MI.

Tag Talk

Recently, while attending the Officer Candidate School graduation exercise at Fort Custer, the subject of leadership and management was discussed with the graduates. Leadership was designated by Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh, Jr., and the Chief of Staff of the Army Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr. as the 1985 theme for the U.S. Army. Much has been said and written about leadership. However, the *leadership-management* issue is confusing. I would like to further expand on this subject.

Management is defined as the process of planning, organizing, coordinating, directing, and controlling resources such as soldiers, materiel, time, and money to accomplish the unit's mission. Soldiers are the most important resource available to the manager and he uses the process of leadership to control this critical resource.

Military leadership is the process of influencing soldiers in such a manner as to accomplish the mission. When a leader uses sound judgement, knowledge, and personal relationship with his soldiers, he is able to direct their attitudes, as well as their behavior, toward the attainment of organizational goals.

Most commanders intend to lead units to greater achievement, to higher levels of readiness. They look forward to applying the good leadership techniques they have learned throughout the years. Often officers wonder if their basic function is to lead or manage. Many times we counsel an individual to do a better job of managing his people when we really want him to improve his leadership abilities. Similarly, we may pay tribute to an individual's leadership by writing on their evaluation report that they managed their people superbly.

The Army needs leaders and managers. It needs soldiers who can handle both functions well. General Kervin once said, "Personal leadership is as necessary to today's battlefield as in any time in history. While wars can be lost through lack of management, they can only be won through leadership." Leaders are people who do the right things and managers are people who do things right. The leader must know when and how to fight, never forgetting that the purpose of an Army is to fight, and to fight effectively, it must be led. Managers can put the most modern and well equipped force into the field but they cannot manage an infantry unit through training or manage it up a hill into enemy fire to seize an objective. You cannot *manage* soldiers through such situations; you must *lead* them.

Both of these processes are essential, embody different traits and are necessary for success. General Bruce C. Clarke said, "Soldiers will go all out for an officer who does not waste their time through poor management when he has a tough job to do." Management style is personal like a suit — *make sure yours fits.*

Wolverine Guard

Authorized Publication of the Michigan National Guard

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Editor: Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Assistant Editor: SSgt. Katherine Dick

Staff Photographer: Sgt. Gale E. Bentley

Contributors: Public Affairs Section, HQ STARC, MIARNG; 126th Public Affairs Detachment; Information Officers: Selfridge and Battle Creek Air National Guard Bases.

Gov. James J. Blanchard
Commander in Chief
Adjutant General of Michigan
Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews
Assistant Adjutant General for Army
Brig. Gen. Jerome J. Mathieu Jr.
Assistant Adjutant General for Air
Brig. Gen. Arthur P. Tesner
U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer
Lt. Col. George E. Higginson

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VALUES: Open forum

(Editor's note: Following is an excerpt from the 1986 White Paper entitled "Values: The Bedrock of our Profession." Distributed as a Department of the Army Pamphlet under the signature of General John A. Wickham, Jr., the pamphlet covers various aspects of Values.)

Individual Values

Within each soldier and Army civilian, we want to develop the professional Army ethic by strengthening four individual values: commitment, competence, candor, and courage.

Commitment. Our Army must have soldiers and civilians who are dedicated to serving their nation and who are proud to be members of the Total Army. Patriotism and esprit de corps are ways in which commitment is manifested. This commitment to service may ultimately represent a willingness to risk one's life in defense of our Nation. On a day-to-day basis, commitment to the unit is vitally important. Each soldier and Army civilian is a member of a team. This team only functions well when every player executes his or her assignment. Soldiers and Army civilians must be committed to working as members of a team and must realize that others depend on them.

Competence. We have a moral obligation to work toward being competent members of the Army. Crews, squads, and sections can only function effectively if the members know their jobs, do their best, and have developed their abilities to the utmost. Thus, competence directly relates to success on the battlefield. The increasing complexity of our weapons and other systems demands a high level of proficiency. What has not increased, however, is the time available for training. To make the best use of the time, all soldiers and Army civilians must be dedicated to learning their jobs thoroughly and maintaining their expertise. Competence is also important because when soldiers and Army civilians know they are part of a unit whose members are well-trained, dedicated professionals, they gain confidence, pride, and unit esprit.

Candor. Candor, quite simply, is honesty and fidelity to the truth. Few values are more basic and fundamental to our Nation and particularly to our Army. There is no time in combat to verify reports or question the accuracy or completeness of information, or test the reliability of equipment. People's lives are at stake. But it goes beyond combat. If we cannot rely on each other to be honest and truthful in our dealings with one another, then we cannot get the job done. However, personal candor is not enough. We must demand and expect honesty from all members who are in the Army or who work for the Army.

Courage. The ability to overcome fear and carry on with the mission is what makes it possible for soldiers to fight and win against overwhelming odds. American history is full of examples of valor by brave soldiers who accomplished the seemingly impossible. Ask them and they will tell you that they were just as afraid as the next soldier, but managed to overcome their fear. Courage, however, goes beyond the physical dimension. Moral courage, the courage of one's convictions, is equally important. It takes a different kind of courage to stand up for what you believe is right, particularly when it is contrary to what others around you believe. Each of us must persevere in what we know is right and not make it easy for friends, peers, comrades, or superiors to do the wrong thing. Our moral principles must not be compromised because of the situation or circumstances. This does not mean that every order or policy is to be questioned, but if soldiers or civilians truly believe that something is not right, they have the responsibility to make their views known.

(Photo by Frank Przykucki)

The National Guard family tradition continues

An important milestone in the history of Alpena's Michigan Army National Guard unit was passed early July 26 at Camp Grayling, when 1st Lt. Clay VanWagoner (second from left) took over as commander of Co. C, 1st Bn., of the 125 Infantry. His father, retired Lt. Col. Clement C. VanWagoner (second from right), was instrumental in organizing and was charter commander of the Alpena unit in 1947. Also on hand for the ceremony were SSgt. Thomas Kelly (left), who was promoted to the unit's first sergeant slot that day, and outgoing commander Capt. Robert Carlson (right) who steps up to a battalion position. Both are Alpena residents. Lt. VanWagoner, a graduate of Alpena High and Community College, entered the Marine Corps in 1978; joined the Alpena guard unit in 1980; and was commissioned in December, 1981. Col. VanWagoner, veteran of World War II and most decorated man in the Michigan National Guard, served in every enlisted rank except first sergeant and retired as commander of the 3rd Armor Bn., 246 Inf. in 1967 after a 27-year military career.

An unidentified U.S. Army officer directs the recovery of the crashed "Wright Flyer" in which Lt. Selfridge was killed on 17 September 1908 at Fort Myer, Virginia. (Photograph from Public Affairs Office, Selfridge Air National Guard Base. Photographer unknown.)

Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge is aviation's first fatality

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Selfridge Air National Guard Base was named Selfridge Field in 1917 after Thomas Etholen Selfridge who was the first fatality in aviation. Selfridge was born in California on 2 November 1882. He won an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Artillery in 1903, the same year the Wright Brothers made the first manned powered flight from Kill Devil Hill at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

Four years later, Lt. Selfridge met Doctor Alexander Graham Bell who was then experimenting with powered flight. Impressed with the eager lieutenant, Bell asked President William Howard Taft to send Selfridge as an official observer to a flight demonstration planned for September.

At the demonstration, Selfridge and Bell met Glenn H. Curtiss, famed engine manufacturer and two talented Canadian engineers, F.W. Baldwin and J.A.D. McCurdy. The next month, the four aviation aficionados formed the Aerial Experiment Association and Lt. Selfridge was named to design their first aircraft.

Lt. Selfridge had an aircraft designed and built by the 15th of November and tested by having it pulled behind a power boat on a lake in Nova Scotia.

The "Red Wing," so named for the red silk which covered its wings, made its initial flight on 12 March 1908 near Hammondsport, New York. F.W. Baldwin was the first pilot and he got the aircraft up to a height of eight feet before it abruptly stalled and crashed. Before it crashed, it had flown under power for 318 feet. Five days later it was flown by Baldwin and crashed beyond repair.

In early 1908, Lt. Selfridge received word that he was to pilot the Association's second aircraft, the "White Wing" which had been designed by F.W. Baldwin. On May 17, Lt. Thomas Selfridge became the first military man to pilot a heavier-than-air machine. His solo flight covered a distance of 93 yards at a height of ten feet and was a complete success.

Two days later, Selfridge flew the "White Wing" twice. His first flight was 100 feet in ten seconds and his second flight was longer, 237 feet at a height of thirty feet. During August of 1908 Selfridge flew the aircraft six times; his highest flight was about 75 feet.

On September 17, 1908, Orville Wright was preparing to demonstrate his "Wright Flyer" to the United States Army at Fort Myer, when a fellow officer urged Lt. Selfridge to go along for the ride. Orville Wright also extended an invitation to Selfridge and the pair took off. A short time later, the propeller failed and tore into the aircraft's fabric, wood and wire. The "Wright Flyer" crashed.

Orville Wright was pulled from the wreckage with multiple injuries. He would be hospitalized for months. Lt. Thomas Selfridge was dead in the world's first fatal aircraft accident. He is interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

Selfridge Air Show was some celebration

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

If you like airplanes, you would have loved the air show at Selfridge Air National Guard Base on the second and third of August.

The Michigan Air National Guard used Air Show '86 to celebrate several anniversaries - the 350th Anniversary of the National Guard, the 150th Anniversary, or Sesquicentennial, of Michigan statehood, the 60th Anniversary of the Michigan Air National Guard and the 15th year of Selfridge as an Air National Guard Base.

Air Show '86 was opened each day by Michigan Army National Guardsmen "jumping the flag." Five parachutists from Company F (Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol), 425th Infantry at Pontiac, "jumped the flag" from a UH-1H helicopter from Company B, 38th Aviation Battalion from Grand Ledge, Michigan. The flag jumpers were SFC Denton Gibson, SSgt. Wymond Wilds, Sgt. Dean Birchill, Sgt. Gary Dubois and Sgt. Ronald Hamden.

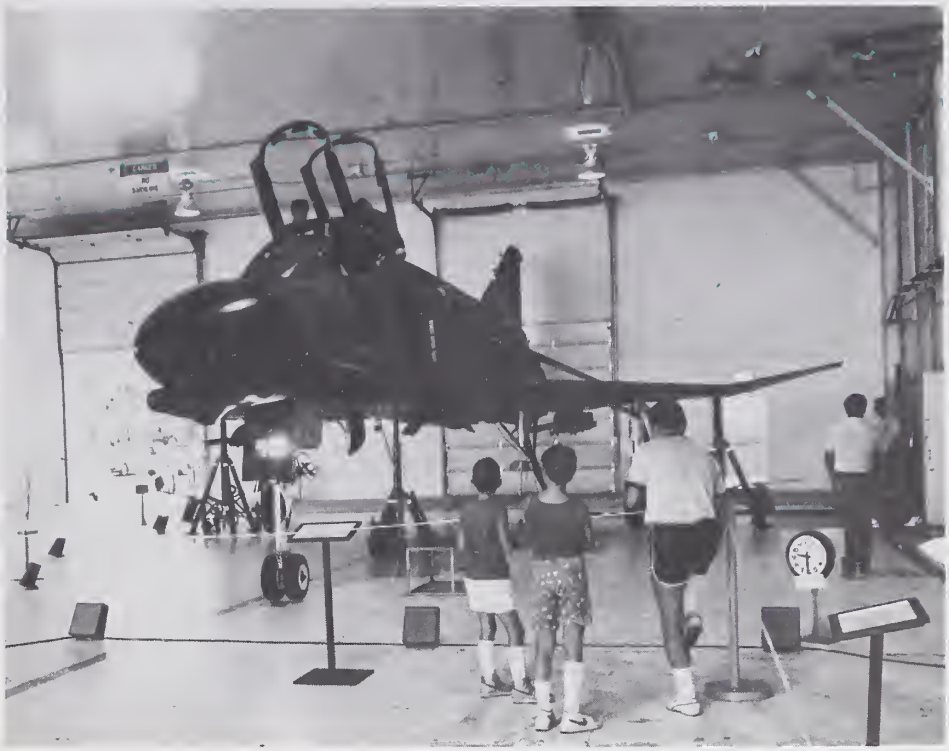
The Yankee Air Force is a group of aviation aficionados dedicated to restoring and preserving aircraft from World War II. The War Birds displayed this year were as diverse as a German Messerschmidt ME-109 to one of the only two flyable B-25 Mitchell light bombers left in Michigan.

The resident and tenant flying units from Selfridge demonstrated their units' particular aviation skills. The 191st Fighter Interceptor Group, Michigan Air National Guard staged a mass flyby of F-4C Phantoms and Michigan's 127th Tactical Fighter Wing simulated a bailout and provided a firepower demonstration.

The 305th Aero Rescue and Recovery Squadron, United States Air Force Reserve had an HC-130 Hercules and H-3 flyby and the Coast Guard stationed at Selfridge simulated a search and rescue operation. Aircraft were not the only warfighting machines displayed at Air Show '86.

The United States Army Tank and Automotive Command at Warren, Michigan provided an M-1 Abrams main battle tank and a "Hummer." The acronym stands for High Mobility, Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle. The 1st Battalion, 225th Infantry, Michigan Army National Guard from Detroit displayed a heavy anti-tank missile system, a scout jeep with a mounted M-60 machine gun and a modern Army ambulance.

SFC Roman Tornapilski, training NCO with the 225th Infantry noted that the crowd was "over a hundred thousand." *The Detroit News* confirmed that estimate in its 4 August edition by reporting, "Attendance at the show was 100,000 Sunday."



(Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson)

The 191st Fighter Interceptor Group, Michigan Air National Guard, had an F-4C Phantom on static display inside Hangar 4 at Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

Michigan Sesquicentennial Pioneer Program

In honor of the Michigan Sesquicentennial Celebration, the Michigan Genealogical Council and the Library of Michigan are offering a commemorative Sesquicentennial Pioneer Certificate to eligible persons. Anyone directly descended from a Michigan resident of 1837 or before is welcome to apply for this permanent remembrance of their family history and the Michigan Sesquicentennial.

The Michigan Militia was established in the 1805 Territorial Organization Act, well before Michigan gained her statehood in 1837, and many Michigan Guard soldiers may be able to trace their family roots to before 1837 in Michigan.

Interested parties may apply for application and instruction forms from:
SESQUICENTENNIAL PIONEER
CERTIFICATE PROJECT
c/o Michigan Genealogical Council —
Liaison Office
Library of Michigan
Post Office Box 30007
Lansing, Michigan 48909

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Notebook

Wolverine Guard Wins Fourth Estate Award... The *Wolverine Guard* can now be referred to as "an award winning magazine." United States Army Forces Command recently bestowed the Fourth Estate Award on the *Wolverine Guard* for "significant improvement in design, layout and content." The Fourth Estate Award was presented to the Editor and Assistant Editor at National Guard Headquarters in Lansing, Michigan by Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, the Adjutant General of Michigan.

(Photo by Chris Walker)

Field day at the third annual Michigan Freedom Academy included a raft race up the Thunder Bay River near Phelps Collins ANG Base, Michigan. Inflatable rafts were supplied by the 46th Engineer Group of the Michigan Army National Guard.

Michigan Freedom Academy Has Memorable Week at Alpena Air National Guard Base

by 1st Lt. John Stosick
Michigan Air National Guard

The Third Annual Michigan Freedom Academy, sponsored by the Michigan Freedom Foundation and operated by the Michigan National Guard, conducted its 1986 session during the first week of August at Alpena Air National Guard Base. The program is designed to bring high school student leaders between their junior and senior years together to explore the need for responsible citizenship, awareness of American freedoms and an appreciation of the American way of life.

(Photo by Chris Walker)

"The United States means freedom throughout the world." Major General John B. Conaway, Director of the Air National Guard, is presented with a plaque of appreciation by delegate Lisa Fradl following his presentation detailing the role of the Air Guard to this year's Michigan Freedom Academy.

This year's delegation consisted of seventy-six young men and women from throughout Michigan. Many of these young people had already applied for admission to the nation's Service Academies.

Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, Chairman of the Freedom Academy and Adjutant General for Michigan greeted the delegates, and in his opening remarks recalled the words of John Ben Sheppard: "To be born a free man is an accident; to live a free man is a responsibility; to die a free man is an obligation."

Tuesday was Army National Guard Day at the Freedom Academy and the delegates were briefed on the history and current role of the Army National Guard by Brig. Gen. Richard Dean, Director of the Army National Guard, and shown a display of current Army warfighting equipment including an M-48A5 tank, an M-113A1 armored personnel carrier and a UH-1M gunship.

On Wednesday, the delegates heard a presentation from a cadet or midshipman from each of the service academies at West Point, New York; Annapolis, Maryland and Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Wednesday was also Air National Guard Day and the Director of the Air National Guard, Maj. Gen. John Conaway, challenged the delegates to "Be proud, be professional, be prepared and take pride in America." A fly-by of Michigan Air National Guard aircraft was conducted by F-4C Phantoms and A-7D Corsair II's from Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

The Freedom Academy had a Field Day on Thursday which included a compass course and a rubber raft race on Lake Winyah. The day was concluded with a talent show at the Base Theater.

The Freedom Academy is designed to recognize and reinforce the patriotic and leadership abilities in young people who are in the decision making process of what to make with their lives. Hopefully this experience granted them by the Michigan National Guard will give them a wider view of what those life choices are.

"A pistol packin' preacher?"

by Capt. Pat Filios
127th Tactical Fighter Wing

You wouldn't exactly call him a "pistol packin' preacher," but Chaplain (Capt.) Ken Gottschalk comes pretty close after becoming the first clergyman ever to walk away with top scores in the Michigan Governor's Twenty, a competition for military marksmen.

Chaplain Gottschalk was named the top "new shooter" of the year from among 65 other first time entrants in the competition held recently at Fort Custer near Battle Creek. The remaining 20 participants were considered "old shooters," having taken part in the competition before.

Gottschalk was one of the five Air National Guard participants in the two day competition. His fellow Air Guard shooters were all members of the 127th Weapons System Security Flight at Selfridge. SrA Richard Gwozdek, a member of the 127 WSSF, also took honors in the shooting competition.

"The SP's knew I had a keen interest in shooting and that I had shot 'expert' with the M-16 and the .38 during annual training last year, so they asked me to try an M-14 and see what I could do in competition," Gottschalk said.

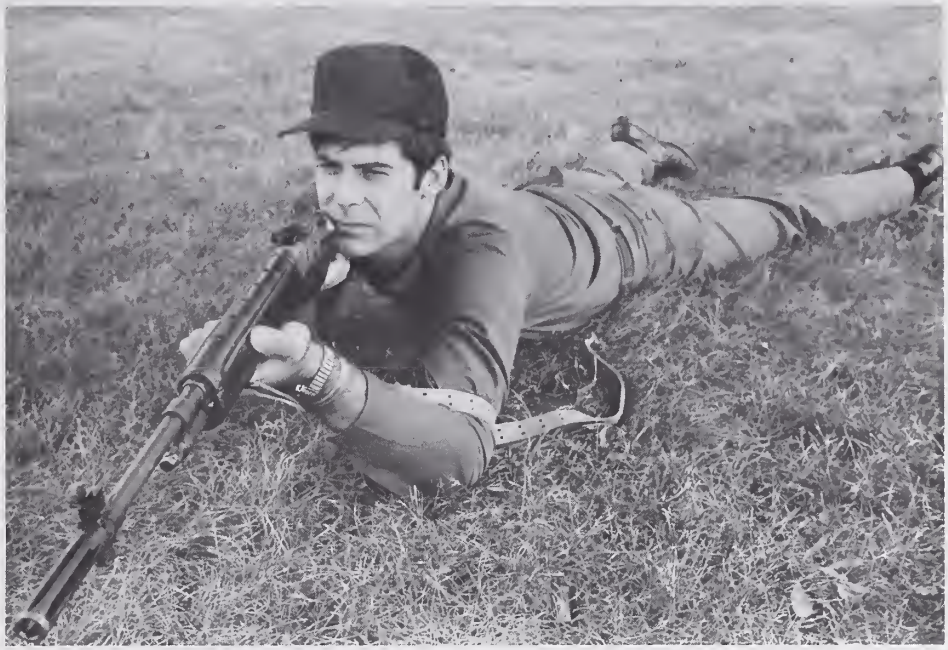
Having actually fired the M-14 in only one session prior to the competition, the chaplain was required to demonstrate his skill at rapid fire sitting and prone at 300 meters, standing at 200 meters and slow fire prone at 500 meters. He ended up with the highest score among any of the first time entrants and ranked sixth among all the marksmen in the competition.

For his accomplishment, the chaplain received a walnut plaque and is now authorized to wear the Governor's Twenty insignia on his military uniform. He is one of the few officers to participate in the competition and certainly the first in his career field ever to earn the privilege of wearing the emblem.

Gottschalk started shooting as a youngster with a bow and arrow at age four and picked up his first BB gun when he was eight. But the first time he ever fired a military rifle was during his 1985 annual training at Phelps Collins ANGB near Alpena. Earlier this year he got his chance to try out the M-14 for the first time with the security police.

"Unfortunately, I couldn't hit the target with it," he said.

So he did what he considered the only logical thing...he began to study a magazine article written by a champion shooter. Actually, he did more than just absorb the information. He began to take ideas from it and develop a series of ways to practice shooting -- in his living room.



(Photo by MSgt. James Tenney)

Chaplain Gottschalk prepares to fire during the recent competition. He was named top "new shooter" of 1986.

Taking careful aim at the flowers on the wallpaper, his target practice began. "It was a little unsettling for my wife at first. She thought I was going to blow holes in the wall," he recalled.

Not being equipped with all the standard equipment of an experienced shooter, Gottschalk improvised. "I made elbow patches from an inner tube and got knee protectors to give my elbows a solid anchor. Then I 'fired' over and over in the different practice positions. I didn't have a shooting jacket, so I used another knee pad for a recoil pad and added a cummerbund type bandage that I had used when I broke some ribs a few years ago," he explained.

Adding glasses and ear protectors, he began to practice silently picking off those wallpaper flowers one by one in his mind.

Just prior to the Governor's Twenty, Gottschalk performed a wedding and had to arrive at the competition in his clerical garb. "I did jump into my fatigues to avoid looking too out of place," he said.

Even so, there may have been a few snickers as the pastor in his makeshift shooting outfit took his place among the highly experienced and properly outfitted competitors. But when the shooting began the joking gave way to puzzled looks of "who *is* this guy?"

After the first day of firing, Gottschalk held the highest score of any of the new competitors in both the rapid fire sitting and prone positions. Not only was he number one among the newcomers, he was number two overall. By the end of the competition his 812 points put him only 70 points behind the overall champion.

What motivates the reverend to brandish a rifle? "Competing is a real thrill for men," he explained. "And in my line of work, there's not a lot of competition."

And what about any feelings of conflict in the unlikely combination of military marksman/minister? "Well," he replied, "I'm shooting holes in paper -- not people."

Like other winners in the Governor's Twenty, Gottschalk was invited to participate in the President's One Hundred.

"I'm honored to be asked to take part in it, but mine is a weekend job and I can't always get away," he said.

His congregation appreciates that kind of dedication...and so does a longtime champ of the Governor's Twenty who was overheard to say, "...don't bring that chaplain back next time...I'm not ready to give up my title!"

(Photo by Sgt. Steven Perkins)

Guard Training At Camp Grayling Is Tougher, More Realistic This year

By Denise Karasiewicz
Booth News Service

GRAYLING — It was a little like camping, but not much.

Although the 8,117 men and women at Camp Grayling this month slept in tents and used nature as a latrine, they weren't on a camping trip.

They were playing war. The rules? Play "lean and mean" and as realistically as possible. The object? "Sustainability" in the field.

The Michigan National Guard began its annual two-week training vigil at the sprawling, 146,700-acre Camp Grayling on a tougher note.

Unlike years past, Guard units were moved immediately into the field upon arrival at the camp. In previous trips, the units left their home armories and spent a few days in camp barracks — and nights in nearby Grayling-area taverns — before moving into the field for tactical training.

"Any good soldier can train hard for two or even three days at a stretch with catnaps, but that is not realistic training," said Maj. Gen. Vernon Andrews, leader of the Michigan National Guard. "We are training for sustainability."

"We are in simulated combat situations," Andrews said last week. "War doesn't end at 5 p.m. each day. Stores and shops are off-limits to all units. The main part of camp is off-limits...no frills, no TVs, no automobiles."

For the first week at least, that meant none of the soldiers jumped in the car to pick up a cold six-pack. Anything alcoholic was strictly off-limits.

"It's been a dry week," observed First Sgt. Rodney Dragicevich, of Texas Corners, not referring to the weather.

The full mobilization exercise ended Saturday when the ranks moved into the barracks area of Camp Grayling for another less-intensive week of analyzing what went wrong in the field.

The camp, the third largest National Guard training center in the country, is drawing Guardsmen from around the country all summer long. Units from Indiana, Ohio, Louisiana, West Virginia and Minnesota participated in much the same rigorous training.

The death of a Detroit-area Guardsman on Aug. 2, before the current training began, has cast a shadow over the program, although most officials claimed morale was still exceptionally high.

The victim, Spec. 4 Thomas Rohfroff, was one of a group of Michigan National Guardsmen participating in a "helo-casting" exercise that involved jumping from a moving helicopter into the water.

While several of the guardsmen at the camp were aware of the accident, many were uncertain about its circumstances.

None of the units undergoing training now perform the helo-casting exercise, Andrews said.

"The death doesn't affect training," he said. "We still have to train our troops how to go to war."

The accident aside, both officers and enlisted were predicting that the intensified training had actually boosted morale in spite of unseasonably cold weather.

"It's been a lot better here than last year when we spent half of our time in the barracks," said Lt. Mike King of Cadillac.

"You get the hard part over with the first

week," said 1st Sgt. Warren Mak, a fulltime unit administrator from Three Rivers. "The second week we're back in camp, there's more recreation, and it'll leave them a better memory of training."

What they have participated in is reconnaisance missions, attacks and counterattacks and skills tests. Real guns are used, although the bullets are blanks. In the skirmishes, prisoners are taken, casualties are incurred and land is lost to invaders.

Initially, the abrupt transition from civilian to military life was "a lot harder since we're used to a break-in period," said James Harkness, company commander of Combat Support Company, 1st Battalion, 246th Armor out of Three Rivers.

"It's not like at home where you can go into the refrigerator for a cold can of pop or a banana," Harkness said. "We are restricted in the food we eat and we've got to be more conservative with water usage.

"On the other side of the coin, there are people here taking care of you where there wouldn't be at home. They make sure you get enough sleep, and get three meals a day."

The hours are lousy. Soldiers and officers in the field usually worked 12-hour shifts.

Each of the units carried out its own mission, and was dependent on other units for functions it couldn't fulfill.

Northeast of the city lies the artillery range where combat units fire mortars and howitzers. This is where most of the "fighting" has occurred. No lives were lost when the tanks fired, but there have been several bad accidents in past years, Andrews said.

"Our training is very realistic," said Maj. Marshall Tymn, commander of the 126th Public Affairs Detachment, "and when you have realistic training, you're bound to have injuries."

(Photo by SSgt. Kathi Dick)

This Michigan soldier, dressed to kill, guards the gate of his unit's bivouac site.

(Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson)

Equipped with the Multiple Integrated Laser Evaluation System (MILES), these soldiers prepare to test their infantry tactics at the Tactical Lane.

MG Andrews views REDEX '86 as a success

by Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews
Adjutant General for Michigan

Editor's Note: Throughout this issue of the ***Wolverine Guard*** *you will see references to REDEX '86 and the acronym is explained as REaDinessEXercise. But what exactly was REDEX '86 and how did it come about? This question was answered in an article written by the Adjutant General and published in the 22 August issue of* ***Michigan Minuteman.*** *It bears repeating here.*

Readiness Exercise '86, or REDEX '86, started out in my Headquarters as a very simple question. Could the Michigan Army National Guard mobilize from their home stations directly to the field at Camp Grayling and sustain themselves in the field for whatever time it took them to complete their Post-Mobilization Training prior to deploying overseas to their wartime assignments?

Good question. It had never been done before. We had done it in bits and pieces with company sized MODREs, Mobilization and Deployment Readiness Exercises, but never on the scale of 8,000 troops.

We decided to try it in the context of Annual Training and I am pleased to report that it worked. All the unit evaluations are not in, but the empirical evidence — did the Michigan Army National Guard deploy to the field from home station and conduct meaningful training for eight straight days or did they not — is easy to answer. We did and did it well.

The training guidance of conducting twenty-four operations in a dirty battlefield environment with supervised Opposing Forces (OPFOR) activity and depending on internal and organic resources worked well at company and battalion level. The task organizing and cross tasking within the various groups and brigades was especially meaningful.

A lot of hard work and staff planning went into REDEX '86 and I wish to thank everybody who had a hand in it for a mission well accomplished.

Lastly, we answered our own question and those of any who should ask us, "Yes, the Michigan Army National Guard can mobilize and go to war if we have to."

OPFOR: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WIRE

(Photo by SSgt. Kathy Ausra)

This Enemy Prisoner of War compound at Camp Grayling saw many visitors during REDEX '86. All those individuals who forgot the password and challenge, traveled without proper identification or passes and those captured during OPFOR operations were gathered together and afforded a different kind of training experience — how to be a POW.

by Maj. Michael Johnson

Soviet Deep Battle is the tactical equivalent of the United States Army's Air-Land Battle 2000. This doctrine acknowledges that if you cannot meet a foe head to head, tank to tank, your combat effectiveness is increased if you deny the enemy the means to do battle, such as his fuel, food and ammunition. You do this by hitting his rear areas, his trains, where all his supplies are. The Soviets are training to do the same thing, which is why our rear areas must be protected.

The Opposing Forces (OPFOR) for REDEX '86 played Soviet tactics this year and hit the combat support and combat service support units of the Michigan Army National Guard while they were in the field.

According to Capt. Jennifer Chapman, OPFOR Commander, her unit did more than the old "Rat Patrol" tactics of years gone by. "We're getting right into their lines and using deception and communications disruption to hurt their operation. We're not cutting wire, but it's amazing what a little wax paper on cable connectors can do. We're working a lot at night, too. The units are alert right after dark but their security degrades a few hours later. We sleep when they're awake and hit them when they're tired."

BASE CLUSTER BRAVO AT REDEX '86

by Capt. Rich Bega and SSgt. Sam Gibson
46th Aviation Battalion

One of the emphasized areas of REDEX '86 was rear area security. Because of the importance of keeping "beans and bullets" moving out to the combat units, combat support and combat service support units were formed into "base clusters" for mutual security and Opposing Forces (OPFOR) were used against them to test their security.

Base Cluster Bravo was composed of Headquarters, 46th Aviation Battalion; Company B, 38th Aviation Battalion; Company B, 156th Signal Battalion; Company C, 113th Medical Battalion and Company D, 738th Maintenance Battalion. The last two companies are from the Indiana Army National Guard.

Base Cluster Bravo was located at Grayling Army Airfield and commanded by Maj. Jim Ausdemore, commander of the 46th Aviation Battalion. His primary goal was to coordinate the development and implementation of the defense plan for these units with the support of the 46th Military Police Company, which rotated a platoon around the airfield and covered the airfield gates. Each unit in the cluster was required to perform its primary support mission as well as provide security teams for the cluster's defensive perimeter.

The Michigan Army National Guard had never trained in the base cluster concept before but Base Cluster Bravo improved its defensive posture to an admirable level. Bravo's perimeter was tested by OPFOR numerous times during REDEX '86. The reaction teams from each unit, plus vital, speedy support from the military police's machine gun jeeps resulted in the capture of several of the OPFOR and ensured impenetrable perimeter security. REDEX '86 provided the units of Base Cluster Bravo with the opportunity to practice and refine the tactics necessary to win the rear battle.

Capt. Rich Bega, assistant operations officer for the 46th Aviation Battalion, said that the military police were the keystone to the defense of the airfield. They coordinated with other units on security matters. The maintenance section was responsible for two 5,000 gallon tankers necessary to keep Company B's helicopters flying. They also set up showers in the field and handled the daily personnel and vehicle readiness reporting. Company C, 113th Medical Battalion set up a field hospital at Base Cluster Bravo and manned their own defensive perimeter.

Maj. Charles Doherty, commander of Company B, 38th Aviation Battalion, said that the training was great and out of 107 sub tasks they were trained on, Company B passed 100. "The unit has done an outstanding job. A commander couldn't ask for a better unit; I am leaving after four years of command and this is a great going away present."

Maj. Bob Wangen of the Headquarters, State Area Command's Operations Section, said the OPFOR was composed of members of the 746th Ordnance Company from Howell and Lapeer and Company F (Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol) 425th Infantry of Pontiac. "The 746th was chosen because many of its members are off to Redstone Arsenal, Ala. and couldn't do collective training anyway. The LRRP's were chosen because they do this all the time, work behind enemy lines."

Capt. Chapman divided her OPFOR force into fifteen teams of five members each. Some of the teams had members of the Pontiac unit as advisors and assistant patrol leaders.

According to Chapman, "It worked pretty well. We had a lot of support from aviation and the Headquarters staff. I think the units in the field learned a lot about how to defend themselves and my OPFOR folks know a lot more now about night operations and small unit tactics."

(Photo by SSgt. Kathy Ausra)

These soldiers were captured during REDEX '86 and detained at the Enemy Prisoner of War compound until a unit member was contacted and release could be arranged. Some soldiers were held for 24 hours.

(Photo by Sgt. James Heller)

Virgin Islands engineers train at Camp Grayling

Maj. Gen. Ernest R. Morgan, Adjutant General of the Virgin Islands National Guard, crosses Howes Lake with his engineers at Camp Grayling. The Virgin Islands engineers were attached to the 207th Engineer Battalion for annual training. Camp Grayling is quickly becoming one of the most popular training sites for National Guard soldiers throughout the United States.

Outstanding soldiers honored during pass-in-review

The annual pass-in-review held Thursday afternoon culminated REDEX '86. Over 8,000 Michigan Army National Guard troops formed up on the parade field to honor those who died during the past year, to present awards and to pass-in-review before the Adjutant General.

(Photo by SSgt. Kathy Ausra)

Honored during the parade are (left) Sgt. Terrance Saunders, SFC George T. Fillmore and SSgt. James F. Ingison. Accepting the Superior Unit Award are Capt. Dale R. Suiter and 1st Sgt. Samuel L. Dabbin. Sgt. Deborah Totzkay received a college scholarship.

Several awards are presented each year to outstanding individuals and units who have performed above and beyond the call of duty.

The Brigadier General Earl R. Stewart Award is presented to the best all around enlisted person in the Michigan Army National Guard. It is the most desired and prestigious award for enlisted personnel.

This year's award was presented to Sergeant Terrance Saunders, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 107th Engineer Battalion.

The Michigan Army National Guard has been a strong supporter of the pursuit of higher education for its personnel. This year, in cooperation with the National Guard Retired Officers Association, a new award in the form of a scholarship was presented to Sergeant Deborah Totzkay, of the 207th Evacuation Hospital.

Sergeant First Class George T. Fillmore was presented the Michigan Army National Guard Life Saving Medal for personal bravery and courage above and beyond the call of duty for his actions during a fire in which he was able to save a person who was trapped inside a burning building. Fillmore is a member of the 1461st Transportation Company of Jackson.

The Superior Unit Award is not only a special recognition for the commander of the unit, but it also says that unit personnel have gone that extra mile to make it the most outstanding unit in the Michigan Army National Guard. This year's award was won by Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 119th Field Artillery.

The Rasmus Hanson Award, named in honor of the man who donated the land for Camp Grayling in 1913, is awarded to the most outstanding Non-Commissioned Officer in the state. This year's award was presented to Staff Sergeant James F. Ingison of the 1070th Maintenance Company.

Good training is where the action is

by SSgt. Sam Gibson

If you want to send a helicopter repair unit away for some outstanding training during their summer camp you send them where the action is.

Capt. Pete Alley brought his unit, Detachment 2 from Grand Ledge to Fort Campbell, Ky., home of the 101st Air Assault Division and one of the largest collections of military helicopters.

The first thing the unit did was go to the field and recover a crashed "Cobra" gun ship. "This was tragically unfortunate for the two regular Army pilots who lost their lives, but most realistic when it comes to extremes in training," said Alley.

Detachment 2 is part of the 1903rd Transportation Company of Chicago, Il. and has a sister unit located in Decatur, Il, Detachment 1. They are all affiliated with aviation maintenance and support, but Detachment 2 is the unit that services the 46th Aviation Battalion, Grand Ledge, Mich.

1st Sgt. Miner Roth said he was pleased with the training and good attitude of the troops, despite the hot humid weather. "Working in conjunction with the regular Army people of Fort Campbell has been a valuable experience, the taxpayers got their money's worth," Roth said.

Living and learning in the field. (Photo by SSgt. Sam Gibson)

Maj. Ron Botz, commander of the 1903rd Transportation Company had nothing but praise for the detachment and said the spirit of cooperation that he witnessed at the training site deserved his praise.

Testing your level of physical fitness and getting better

by Capt. Jim Maddix
State Safety Office

Answer the following questions as honestly as you can.

Do you believe your weight is appropriate?

Do you know what your blood pressure is?

Do you know what your cholesterol level is?

Have you had a cardio-vascular examination by your family doctor in the past year?

Did you pass the Army Physical Fitness Test?

Do your clothes fit well?

Are you involved in a fitness program, including appropriate diet and exercise?

Are you a non-smoker?

Is your alcohol intake low or non-existent?

If you answered yes to all these questions, you can ignore this article. But, if you answered no to even one, you may be a candidate for a healthier life.

Fitness is your responsibility. The Army will train you, clothe you, feed you and encourage you but, you have to take care of your own equipment. Your heart, lungs, arms, legs and mind are your most important equipment. Take care of them and they will take care of you.

Training...

The Army trains you. There is a large assortment of literature on fitness available to you through normal channels. These include, but are not limited to: Commanders Handbook on Physical Fitness, Individuals Handbook on Physical Fitness, Family Fitness Handbook, Physical Fitness Guide. These guides are available through normal channels and a copy should be received within a month.

Encouragement...

The Army provides encouragement. Command emphasis and unit pride are prevalent in many areas. MI HQ Reg. 600-9 encourages weight control. (Note: If you exceed 600-9 standards you are clinically obese.) The Army Physical Fitness Test provides encouragement to attain and maintain a readiness posture.

All this is fine, but how does one go about appropriately caring for their equipment? The statement, "eat right and exercise," doesn't cut it. It means too many different things to too many different people.

Getting started...

The first step is to assess your current physical condition. Subjective assessments are not valid. A doctor can tell you what shape you are in, generally. A doctor can also tell you your blood pressure, cholesterol and cardiovascular status. A doctor can help you set weight goals and a dietary pattern to assist you in meeting your weight goal.

Once you have seen your doctor and are ready to start an exercise plan, do something you enjoy. In order to make a program last, consider the following points. How accessible is the form of exercise to you; is it something you will be willing to do three months from now; is it something that will increase your heart rate and maintain it at a constant level; and, is it something that allows for measurement of improvement. Whatever form of exercise you choose, the target for fitness is heart rate per duration. To compute your target, the formula is:

$$\begin{array}{l} 220 \\ -\ \text{your age} \\ \hline (XXX)\ (70\%) = \text{Target Rate} \end{array}$$

In other words, 220, minus your age, times seventy percent equals your target rate. A thirty-five-year-old has a target rate of 129.

As an absolute minimum you have to exercise enough to sustain your target heart rate for fifteen to twenty minutes every other day. **(CAUTION!** WHEN YOU FIRST START — GO SLOW AND BUILD GRADUALLY.) Check your pulse frequently. If you can and want to do more — "Great — Go For It." If you can increase your heart rate to the target by playing checkers, go for it. That is minimum for improvement of cardiovascular conditioning.

How can you tell if any of this is doing you any good?

Check your basal heart rate. In the morning when you wake up, before you get out of bed, look at the clock and check your pulse. If your exercise plan is doing some good, your basal heart rate will go down in time.

Following your doctor's diet plan and actively working at cardiovascular fitness will improve your overall health, your combat readiness and your outlook on life.

For more information contact your local safety officer.

Many new Air Force uniform changes are now effective

The Air Force Uniform Board has approved more than a dozen uniform changes that became effective this summer.

Two of the most significant changes involving women allow dark blue nylons with the service and dress uniforms and a plain black leather or simulated leather clutch purse with all uniforms. The purse must be at least five inches by nine inches and must not have any exposed metal.

The board also approved the wear of brown t-shirts with subdued and camouflaged fatigues for men and women. The olive green t-shirt will be phased out and white t-shirts, if visible, will not be authorized for wear with fatigues.

Wear of plain white socks with utility uniforms and combat boots was approved; however, during exercises and deployments, white socks cannot be visible and must be covered by black socks.

Wear of the men's nylon raincoat has been approved for women. Smaller sizes of this raincoat are now being developed for women, officials said.

Women may now wear conservative round diamond earrings with the women's mess dress and ceremonial uniform. Also authorized by the board is wear of flight suits off base for short convenience stops and eating in fast food restaurants.

The board also approved wear of the dark blue utility jacket with dark blue fatigues. Enlisted members will wear chevrons on the jacket and officers will wear pin-on collar rank insignia. Additionally, an olive-green sweater or sleeping shirt may be worn under fatigues.

The board also announced that it will soon standardize the wearing of chevrons or collar rank insignia and Air Force and name tapes for all fatigues uniforms and no longer permit members to wear sage green jungle fatigues once the existing stock is depleted.

Finally, the board restricted wear of the dental smock outside the dental clinic and authorized dental officers to wear on the smock the standard blue plastic name tags identifying them as doctors. Enlisted dental specialists will wear the metal grade insignia centered one-half inch above the name tag on smocks. (AFNS)

Editorial

James Webb blasts flawed Vietnam veterans survey

Following is the conclusion to the editorial written by James Webb, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. Webb's article began in the September Issue of the Wolverine Guard. *His comments are a rebuttal to an article published by the* New England Journal of Medicine *entitled "Delayed Effects of the Military Draft on Mortality" and a subsequent article published by the* Washington Post *entitled "Viet-era Draftee's Suicide Rate High."*

Study Analysis Explained

The *New England Journal* study analyzed 14,145 men who were born in the years 1950 to 1952 and died in California and Pennsylvania between 1974 and 1983. These were the principal years of birth involved in the draft lottery system which came into effect in 1970, basing eligibility for conscription on a man's birthday. Birthdays were selected randomly under the lottery system.

The researchers broke the deceased down according to their birthdays and thus classified them as "draft eligible" or "draft exempt." The "draft eligible" pool showed a four percent higher death rate overall and a 13 percent higher suicide rate.

The study did not determine the veteran status of any of the deceased. Rather, it presumed that 25.6 percent of the "draft eligibles" were conscripted and that 9.3 percent of the "draft exempts" volunteered. Quite obviously, it did not address whether a man had been in Vietnam.

The researchers claimed that the randomness of the lottery made it possible for them to eliminate other considerations regarding the cause of higher death and suicide rates, such as socioeconomic status or medical problems. They then concluded that the one distinction between the "draft eligible" and "draft exempt" groups was the effect of military service. Consequently, they attributed all of the excess mortality on the "draft eligible" side of the equation to the effects of military service on the 25.6 percent in the lotteries who were, in fact, drafted.

Thus, the 13 percent higher suicide rate for a whole group of unidentified draft eligibles translated into an 86 percent higher suicide rate among draftees who would have begun military service between 1971 and 1973. In the media (with a little help from Dr. Hearst) this conjecture suddenly covered all draftees in the Vietnam era, and then in a flash all Vietnam veterans — all without a single veteran having been identified!

Curiously, the cause of death which showed the greatest difference between the two groups was cirrhosis of the liver — the draft-eligibles were only 75 percent as likely to die from this ailment as the draft-exempts. If we had pushed this inconsistency through the same bottleneck as the suicides, the headlines might have read, *"Viet vets much less likely to die from cirrhosis."* The researchers dismissed this anomaly to "chance."

Study Presumed Much

Despite the predictable media attention, there are numerous questions which must be addressed before one could take this study seriously. A few:

— The lottery process was not purely a function of birthdates. In 1970, it included not only those born in 1950, but others born from 1945 to 1949 who previously had been exempt. In all three years, it excluded those who were already in the military, and others who were deferred or exempt for reasons other than date of birth.

The study presumed that only 9.3 percent of those who were not drafted ever served, which is the estimate for voluntary enlistments after the lottery. To the contrary, two thirds of the people who served in the military during the Vietnam era were volunteers. As an example of how this affects the study, Department of Defense Historical Data indicates that, by the time those born in 1952 became eligible for the lottery in 1972, 273,110 were already in the military. In contrast, only 43,706 from this year's group were drafted — including 1,678 from the non-eligible pool.

The rather cavalier usage of rough aggregates, when subject to this sort of statistical bias, not only could affect the premises and analysis of the study, but also its rather macrocosmic conclusions.

— The study recognizes that mortality tends to be higher among men of lower socioeconomic status, but claims that the randomness of the lottery eliminated this bias. Hardly. The lottery may have brought more of the advantaged elements in for physicals, but did nothing to eliminate what Fallows termed "the loopholes in the physical qualification standards that, for college students armed with a doctor's letter and advice from the campus draft counseling center, could so easily be parlayed into the 'unfit for service' designation known as a 1-Y."

This socioeconomic bias not only is important when considering mortality rates, but quite often impacts on such things as the "coding" of deaths such as suicides. Those of higher socioeconomic status are frequently able, through legal and other means, to negotiate the suicides of family members into such categories as accidental deaths. The reasons, in addition to questions of family stigma, also include important financial considerations such as insurance benefits. When it comes to coding, the poor commit suicide, while the rich merely die lonely, accidental deaths.

— Very few of this group of conscriptees could have served in Vietnam, and particularly in combat. Hearst's assertion that the study measures the "serious long term effects that this experience of being in Vietnam had" is highly improbable. By late 1971, when these inductees would have first been eligible to serve in Vietnam, few would have been sent, and by the time the men of the other year groups were inducted it would have been almost impossible.

Our combat role had almost ended by late 1971 (387 soldiers died in the last six months of 1971, 172 in all of 1972), and was completely ended by January 1973.

— The "Case Control" study which allegedly validates the major study may actually invalidate it.

Since 1979, Pennsylvania has required a notation of veteran status to be included in death certificates. For 2,003 of the men in the major study, this status was known. Those who conducted the study examined these numbers and claimed that the breakdown among these men verified the major study. Twenty percent of the veteran deaths and 14.7 percent of the non-veteran deaths were suicides.

But only 26 percent of the total Pennsylvania deaths were veterans, while 33 percent of the population in the age group are veterans.

This means that the overall Pennsylvania death rate among veterans was lower than non-veterans, and inflates one particular cause of death — suicides — that appears constant between veterans and non-veterans. One-third (32.8 percent) of the total suicide deaths were veterans, 30.7 percent of motor vehicle accident deaths were veterans, and 31 percent of deaths from cirrhosis were veterans. The major distinction was in the largest category, deaths by "other causes" (such as long-term disease), where only 22.9 percent were veterans. This fits with the historic notion that veterans are less "unhealthy" than their non-veteran peers, since those with serious medical problems are screened from service.

What drives such macrocosmic political conclusions from such a tenuous examination of data? One is tempted to take a hint from the study itself.

In the opening paragraphs, the three doctors mentioned that *"men of low socioeconomic status. . . may be less adept at avoiding military service."* Perhaps in the wake of the Vietnam War, men of high socioeconomic status should talk less about avoidance as a goal and more about the dignity and importance of military service.

The failure to ratify this principle for Vietnam veterans has been the biggest problem, from whence all others have derived.

Supreme court rules on sexual harassment

by Capt. Lori Horner
EEO Specialist

The Supreme Court recently ruled that "Workers may sue their employers for sex discrimination on the grounds that sexual harassment creates a hostile job environment." The courts strengthened this view by saying, "...creating a hostile environment through sexual harassment, even if job status isn't affected, also violates Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which prohibits sex bias by employers." It is these guidelines that formed the basis for the Adjutant General's and National Guard Bureau's policy on sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment can be words, actions or both. It includes obvious things, like an invitation to have sex, or unwanted touching, patting or grabbing. But, it can also include more subtle things, like repeated comments about a person's physical appearance, displaying sexually explicit pictures or publications or sexually oriented gestures or actions that make one uncomfortable.

Guidelines define sexual harassment as unwelcomed sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical contact of a sexual nature, when combined with any of the following three sets of facts:

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1. Submission to the conduct is made a term or condition of employment where the employee is asked for sexual favors, refuses and is subsequently subject to adverse performance evaluation.
2. Submission to or rejection of the conduct is made the basis for an employment decision.
3. The conduct affects an individual's work performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

Sexual harassment in the workplace has become a matter of increasing concern. It violates the fundamental policy of the Adjutant General of Michigan: to provide equal opportunity and equal treatment for *all* of our members— men and women. Prevention is the best tool for the elimination of sexual harassment. As soldiers and leaders, we must establish and maintain standards, set the example and make it clear that sexual harassment is *unacceptable behavior.*

The Adjutant General's goal is to have a professional working atmosphere that will promote efficiency and the successful accomplishment of the mission. Continued support and commitment is expected in exhibiting the highest level of professional behavior and courtesy by all members of the Michigan National Guard.

MAPEX '86 WINNERS

Proving that they can navigate on the ground as well as from the air, Chief Warrant Officers Pat Mullen, John Gambill and Melvin Johnston from Company B, 38th Aviation Battalion, are the winners in MAPEX '86, a land navigation contest sponsored by the Editor of the *Wolverine Guard.* Congratulations, Flyers.

Battle Books

Battle Books is a review of books of a general military nature. The opinions are those of the Editor of the *Wolverine Guard* and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Military Affairs.

AND BRAVE MEN, TOO

And Brave Men, Too by Timothy S. Lowry is a retelling of the accounts of fourteen American soldiers who received the Medal of Honor for their heroism in the Vietnam War.

Timothy S. Lowry served as a United States Marine in Vietnam and retells their story with the authority that can only come from combat. Lowry does not merely provide the citations that document the actions for which the Medal of Honor was awarded, but has each of the fourteen tell the story behind the action in his own words.

He begins the account chronologically and intersperses it with a social commentary of what was happening to America while these men were in Vietnam. It's all there. The draft-dodgers staying in graduate school or going to Canada, the Detroit Riots, the press declaring that the Tet Offensive in 1968 was a loss when in fact, it was a clear cut military victory. For those who lived through these years, it is a chilling reminder of how shabbily we treated the returning Vietnam veterans, medals or no medals.

The image of the Vietnam veteran is colored by garish movies and comic book tales of baby killing. Lance Corporal Richard A. Pittman, who was with I Company, Third Battalion, Fifth Marines at Hill 362, near the Demilitarized Zone on 26 May 1966 when the action occurred for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor, remains bitter about the media stigmatization of Vietnam veterans.

*"The bottom line is that all **Apocalypse Now** did was prove to a lot of civilians what their opinions of Vietnam veterans were anyhow: they were drug-crazy, wouldn't follow orders...I think **Apocalypse Now** is a source of proof for a lot of those people and it reinforces their opinion.*

*"I think James Webb's book, **Fields of Fire,** was very, very good. I mean being a Marine infantryman at that time of the war and being there, well, that book is true. I know it is true and every combat veteran over there who has read it knows it is true.*

Major Leo K. Thorness was a pilot with the 357th Tactical Fighter Squadron when he was shot down over North Vietnam on 19 April 1967. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic actions while a Prisoner of War. He, too, remains bitter.

"I felt that Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden should have been tried for treason because I think they prolonged our incarceration...There is a famous picture of Jane Fonda sitting on an antiaircraft gun in North Vietnam. I was shot down by the North Vietnamese, and my wife was very upset when she saw that photograph."

And Brave Men, Too is more than an account of fourteen heroic men in combat. It is an historic mirror of America and the soldiers who swore an oath to defend her during the Vietnam War. Wherever you were during the Vietnam War, whatever you were doing, it touched you somehow, somewhere. *And Brave Men, Too* will remind you of where and who you were then.

And Brave Men, Too by Timothy S. Lowry, Berkely Books, 1985, 241 pages, paperback, $3.95.

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REDEX '86

FLARE

(Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson)

Pvt. Rod Miller of Eaton Rapids, Battery C, 1-119th Field Artillery, applies camouflage face paint at Fiddler's Green prior to moving out to Range 40 on the first day of REDEX '86. Camouflage became order of the day throughout REDEX '86 and may return again next year.

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